MM. Rochefort and Ollivier in the Legislature.

A Bonaparte Account of the Fatal Affray.

IRISH RADICALISM IN THE PAPAL COUNCIL.

The Gladstone Policy in Rome and American Interests in "Searlet Hats."

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Tibbetts, from Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown the 21st of January, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing a European mail report in all of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

Mr. Leigh Murray, the actor, died somewhat suddenly in England January 17.

The young woman murdered by the Swiss porter in London still remained unclaimed, nor has any one thrown more light upon her identity.

The Gazette de France states that ex-Head Centre tephens is lying dangerously ill in Paris. It adds that he has "hitherto supported himself by giving lessons in English, and that he is now in extremely

### FRANCE.

The Bonaparte-Noir Case-Its Influence on Politics-M. Rochefort's Speculation-Colo-nial Representation-The Consorship of and Theatres-Death of a Jour-

In my letter by last mail I gave you an account of the funeral of the late M. Victor Noir. Parisians are aiready turning their attention to other matters.

Prince Pierre Eonaparte has selected for counsel M. Nogent St. Laurens and a barrister from Bastia. The Prince, who, like many other good livers, is a martyr to the gout, was suffering from that infliction when Victor Noir and his friend called on him with a hostile message from M. Paschal Grousset. The Prince consoles himself in prison with repasts supplied by Vefour, of the Palais Royal, who, as we all know, can cook a good dinner and make a long bill. It is not right to prejudge the case, but there is a very general opinion abroad that the Prince will be acquitted.

The funeral has proved a source of difficulty in the Marseillaise camp. The ultra revolutionists have come to a split. M. Vermorel and M. Flourens (the latter was the gentleman who made so many attempts to turn the hearse in the direction for Pere la Chaise) find fault with M. Delescluze and Henri Rochefort for tastr conduct at the funeral. The liables" wish to put all law at deflance, although they would willingly avail themselves of a jury to shorten the days of Prince Pierre. The Marefficise announces that when M. Paschal Grousset received an order to appear before M. de Lurcy. he Juge d'Instruction, he replied as follows:-We inform the Sieur de Lurcy that we do not recognize the tribunal of the first or second instance; that we do not recognize Bonapartist justice, and that, consequently, we refuse to obey with our consent his order to appear." It is needless to say that M. Paschal Grousset has been arrested. He as thus saved his conscience. It is to be hoped that ere long the "irreconcuables" will understa that it is no longer with personal imperial power

that it is no longer with personal imperial power they have to deal, but with the country at large. If fancy we are all more or less touched in the head. M. Grousset wishes to make himself popular by refusing a legal order; Gambon rofuses to pay tax for his cow. It is proposed that everybody shall refuse everything. If the "irreconcilables" were allowed to have their own way we should soon become a miserably happy family.

The demand made by the Procureur Général for permission to prosecute Rochefort is likely to prove a severe bone of contention. The Ministry means to make it a Cabinet question and to stand or fall on the point. The opposition, and even those unfavorable to Rochefort, will therefore strive every nerve to refuse the demand.

able to Rochefort, will therefore strive every herve-to refuse the demand.

The Ministry will shortly propose the abolition of the last paragraph of the first article of the decret-tor of the 2d of February, 1852, which excludes Algeria and the colonies from nominating Deputies to the corps Législatif. The result of the proposed altera-

represented in the Chamber.

The "censure" of books sold in the railway station has been suppressed. The "censure" of the theatres is also aboitshed. When a theatre exceeds the convertances of society the Commissary of Police will interfere. The theatrical managers will be henceforth responsible. The stamp duty on newspapers will, it is said, be taken off. The government has resolved not to tolerate the drawing of more than one salary by the same individual. M. Leroy, the Prefet at Rouen, will be called on to choose between the Senate, from which he receives an indemnity of 30,000f. per annum, and the Prefecture, from which he receives 40,000f., exclusive of allowance for office expenses. The Prefets who will suffer for their violence and excess of zeal during the late elections are nearly all of the first class—the Guronds, the Loire Inferieure, the Loire, the Haute-Garonne, the Orne, the Herault, the Puy-de-Dôme, the Manche and the Charente. M. de Forcade la Roquette remains in Paris to support some of the Prefets who are the most compromised.

All connected with journalism will regret to hear that M. Aylic Langie, the late the de Division de la Presse, is dead. He was buried yesterday. He was the author of several works of merit and was universally esteemed. But a few months since he was appointed Prefet de la Mense. I called to congratulate him. On taking my leave, when he snock hands with me, he said:—"Thank you, I am very fortunate. The department of the Meuse is charming, especially for a spertsman, which I am." Poor fellow! Eftitle did either of us think that he would so soon be called away. May he rest in peace is the prayer of all who knew min.

M. Rochefort's Prosecution—Parliamentary

M. Rochefort's Prosecution-Parliamentary Discussion and Principle-M. Rochefore's

The French Legislature met in session on the 18th of January, M. Schneider in the chair.

The public tribunes were crowded, and great antmation was perceptible in the vicinity of the Chamber. A considerable crowd was assembled on the Pont de la Concorde and m front of the iron railings but strong parties of police agents kept up the cir-culation, and prevented speciators from forming

culation, and prevented speciators from forming into a compact mass.

M. Rochefort arrived by the Rue de Bourgogne, just before the hour for commencing, and seemed perfectly calm. At two o'clock precisely the President took the chair, the attendance of members being unusually great.

The order of the day was the discussion on the demand for authorization to prosecute M Rochefort.

M. Estancella saud:—From a feeling of propriety, and in order to prevent regrettable agitations, inope that the Chamber, confiding in the Ministry, which has proved itself the representative both of justice and force, will adopt the following order of the day:—

The Chamber, confiding in the vicilages and formers of

The Chamber, confiding in the vigilance and firmness of the Ministry, and rendering justice to the measures which it has taken to preserve the pushes, is of opinion that the most suitable course at present to pursue is to withdraw the application for leave to prosecute which is on the order of the day. (Applicate on some braches and various move-ments.)

of the day. (Applause on some braches and various movements.)

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice—The
Ministry declares that it does not accept the order of
the day just read. It considers that anything short
of a pure and simple vote would be an act of distrust
which would place it in the impossibility of continuing the work it has undertaken. (Loud approbation.)

M. ROCHEFORT—I wish to say a few words. I
might reply to the report of the committee that there

M. ROCHEFORT—I wish to say a few words. I might reply to the report of the committee that there are certain attempts which authorize those who have been or have nearly been vietlins to them to use almost any language. I shall confine myself to saying that the masses, who care bitle for cabinet questions, will see in these prosecutions only a method of getting a disagreeable deputy out of the Chamber at any cost. (Noise.) That is what the people will say. If this deputy is now imprisioned, it is because he could not be got rid of in any other way. The government has for a long time past committed so many blunders in respect to myself, it has exercised against me such low and mean persecutions—I say this in presence of two ex-himisters, who by their incredible behavior towards me have in some sort taken me by the hand to place me on this bench—that even though I may suffer for it, I shall not be simple enough to prevent the government from ole enough to prevent the government from mitting fresh blunders, for the faults of the em

pire will turn to the profit of the republic. (Applause on some benches.)

M. Picand—I felt a painful impression of surprise on hearing that the sharr before the Chamber

was to be made a Cabinet question, the more so because the government declared the other day that justice would be kept quite apart from politics. Why those prosecutions? What is their object? They have been qualided as a fault and regreted by the partisans of the Caoinet. The Ministry, after having precipitately hurried on the affair, now seeks to put its own responsibility under shelter. Can it, or ought it to do so ? In my opinion it has no right to make this a ministerial question; it has conciliated certain sympathies by the promises of a certain programme, and that pregramme it is bound to execute. (Applause.)

M. Nogent Santy-Laurans, the reporter—Gentlemen, I fully admit that the question before us is a grave one, as it involves the fats of one of our colleagues; and the committee therefore did not draw up the report without the most mature redection. But if we had to recommence our task we should present it in the same terms.

M. EMANUEL ARAGO—The whole question involved is the principle of Parliammentar, involubility. That doctrine was not instituted for the protection of personal interests, but as the necessary safeguard of the independence and integrity of assemblies which represent the sovereign. It has always been carrelully maintained except in the case of those crimes of which a prompt repression was necessary to society. But to hand over a Deputy to the law officers of the crown for articles of the press every time that a private individual would have been hable to prosecution, is the absolute negation of our immunities and the entire ahandoument of our independence. (Appliause on the Left.)

M. EMILR OLLIVIER—The Chamber will permit me to disregard in the observations which have just been made all that does not directly concern the question under consideration, as I merely desire to explain in the clearest and most succinct terms what the government requires. First of all, as to the principle involved, there cannot be any discussion. You have been told that a Deputy, representing the nation, i

M. ROCHEFORT—I had no safe conduct. (Exclam: tions.) I was arrested, but the bad effect of that ac determined the authorities to let me go. (kenowed marks of dissent.) I add that if I had been still de-tained in custody, I should not the less have been

marks of dissent.) I add that if I had been still detained in custody, I should not the less have been elected.

M. Emile Ollivier.—M. Rochefort is quite right in thinking that the Cabinet does not call for this permission to prosecute in order to get rid of a Deputy who has proved disagreeable; and I may add that the government lees no annoyance in seeing him in his seal, or in hearing him speak.

M. Rochefort—It is not what I say here that is feared, but what I may utter elsewhere. (Noise.) The Minister of Justice has the objectionable custom of addressing me personally. I forbid him any such familiarity. (Loud laughter from nearly every part of the Chamber.)

M. Emile Ollivier.—Can the opinion which M. Rochefort does not entertain be held by the masses? Can any one imagine that the present proceedings are not actuated solely by a sease of duty to be fuifilled? No one can for a moment suppose the contrary. Some persons have spoken of the state of mind in which M. Rochefort must have been when he wrote his article. Ah! If in that piece of writing there was only the expression of an affliction, exasperated, or even unjust, we would respect that internal agony of a man struck in his dearest affections, and uttering under the influence of the blow a cry the effect of which he never calculated. M. Rochefort had one movement which did him honor, when, on the first intelligence of the sad news, he went to the Ministry of Justice; for he knew well that on the part of the government there could be only one thought—that of doing justice. M. Rochefort did not find me there, and I regret it; for I should have told him that the order which he sought had been given an hour before. He announced that he would return, but in place of doing so he went and wrote the article which has necessitated has prosecution. I will not say what that article really was, for I am not either judge or public accuser; but I can point to what his friends and himself have said of it. Read the Reforme of the same late, and the Reforme of the Refor

to arms.
M. Rochesort—Who signed the article in the

M. ROCHEFORT—Who signed the article in the Riforme?
M. EMILE OLLIVIER—M. Vermorel.
M. ROCHEFORT—M. Vermorel may be looked on with suspicion, because he has certain connections which, right or wrong, pass for belonging to the police. (Laughter.) That writer was long in relations with M. Rouher, and not a day passes without the fact being cast in his teeth. (Renewed laughter.) I cannot see what there is risibe in the matter.
M. EMILE OLLIVIER—That is a family quarrel between those persons; but M. Flourens, your friend—

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—That is a family quarrel between those persons; but M. Flourens, your friend—

M. ROCHEPORT—Certainly.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—Has said exactly the same thing. All M. Rochefort's friends looked on his article as an invitation to insurrection, and if the government does the same is it wrong? A court of justice will decide. As for us, being responsible for the public peace and in presence of an appeal to arms, we have asked the Chamber to aid us in repelling it. Is the present case a mere press offence—an erroneous expression of opinion? Never was the press in France more untrainmelled than at present, and this very prosecution is the theme in the various journals of the most opposite appreciations. Are not the members of the Cabine not merely commented on, but attacked and insulted? But is there any proceedings insulted for such language! Is there any impediment thrown in the way of such remarks? (Loud cries of "No, no.") Only we have analys made a distinction between opinions and acts; the former we respect, but we do not admit any act that is contrary to law. Now, oulrage on the sovereign is a proceeding of that nature, as is defaination of a private person; and never so long as we exercise power will we permit such insults or an appeal to civil war to pass unpunished. (Applause.) And to speak of the matter in a political point of view, do you know why we are so resolved? Because those articles are becoming a habit in a certain part of the press. We have no dread of revolution, not because the army is faithful, loyal and courageous—(Loud interruption on the Left).

M. GAMBETTA—I ask the honorable Minister's pardon for interrupting kim, but he seemed to alitide to what I nad said on the army. I never donoted its courage, and no one more partotically than myself makes common cause with it. (Noise.)

N. Exile OLLIVIER—If I had any intention of making such an allaston I would have spoken out piainly, as I always do. I alidded to the campaign

M. EMILE OLLAVIER—If I had any intention of making such an allusion I would have spoken out plainly, as I always do. I alluded to the campaign which a certain part of the press is at this moment making against the army.

Voices on the Left—You mean in favor of the

M. EMILE OLLIVIER-I maintain the word courageous. No one can think of suspecting the military courage of the army, but there are persons who arrogate to themselves the right of doubting its civil courage, And that right I certainly do not accord

them.

M. ROCHEFORT—You sent to Africa those who give proof of civil courage. (Noise.)

M. EMILE OLLIVIER.—We do not dread revolution, not merely because we have an army, loyal, faithful and courageous, for we are well aware that material force does not possess at its efficiency unless when sustained by that viresistible moral strength which is imparied by ina assent of the nation. We do not apprehend revolution, I say, because the nation will not have it. (Loud appliance.) The nation is satisfied at seeing that the government is ready to assent to its demands and to carry out the reforms which are ripe and in season. In presence of the pacific changes which are being effected, and the establishment of a constitutional government, the nation, reassured as to the present, confident in the interest and to the present, the nation, reassured as to the present, the nation of a constitutional government, and the effects of a passing tempest, but the working classes who cannot wait and are deprived of bread for their families. (Hear, hear). The nation, I repeat, by an immense majority desires progress and freedom and repets revolution. The country knows that we do not wish as certain journals have said, to sacrifice the two orders by justice and right. Yes, the country is aware that our work is not one of reaction but of progress.

M. JULES FAVRE—You are accusing yourselves. If you are strong enough abandon the prosecution.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—What is almed at is to pre-M. ROCHEFORT—You sent to Africa those who give

of progress.

M. JULES FAVRE—You are accusing yourselves. If you are strong enough abandon the prosecution.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—What is almed at is to prevent trade from recovering, to waten an opportunity and then fill the streets with a disorderly crowd. When a mass is thus set in movement an accident may occur, and then advantage is to be taken of it to attempt an insurrection. What I say is not a supposition of my own. I am quoting the words of the Receil. The writer of an article in that journal calls the Deputies of the Leit "sneaks" and "humburgs"—(languter)—simply because they conduct themselves as honest men who full their duty constitutionally. Then he added—"All the persons present at the funeral were uncertain, when they left their homes, whether they should return alive." Yes, no one was sure how the day was to end. Sometimes in those trying moments some strange current of feeling passes through those crowds and impels them further than they intended to go. A cry of alarm raised is sufficient. (Sensation.) And even should not the incident hoped for present itself commerce is disturbed, public confidence is diminished and every one asks himself with anxiety. Where is this to end? (Hear, hear.) Well, the government is firmly resolved to prevent in interes any journees. (Loud applause.) And we wish it to be known that we will prosecute those men who provoke them.

M. Gamberta—For that you must have a grain of

who provoke them.

M. GAMBETTA-For that you must have a grain of ommon sense.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—And you a shade of patriot-

M. ROCHEFORT—The murderer Bonaparte was the aggressor.

M. Estle Ollivier—Judge yourselves in what a situation the government is piaced. When a demonstration or an appeal to aims is announced, only two courses are open to it; either to oppose them or to allow those men who make them to act with impunity. Then, do you know what those gentlemen write? I ask M. Boohefort himself; he was discussing with another journal the question of insurrection, for at present, under the prefext of liberty, the subject is debated openly. (Laughter.)

M. Ernest Picarp—That has been going on for six months to the satisfaction of the government which desired it. (Nonsense.)

M. Gamerta—I wish to speak against the close of the discussion.

M. GAMBETTA—I wish to speak against the close of the discussion.

The Pression—According to the regulations only one Deputy can be heard against the vote, 1 now consult the Chamber.

The close of the discussion was then pronounced.

M. GUVOT-MONTPAYROUX—By a terminating the discussion you prevent Deputies from giving the reasons for their vote. I wished to oppose the authorization from reasons other than those stready brought forward.

M. Estancelin—The Deputies who signed the order of the day de not wish for revolutions any more than the gevernment, and they believed that the best means of preventing them was to not create a fresh terment of agitation by the prosecution. The step we proposed was an issue opened by a friendly hand to permit the government to withdraw from a false position.

The Pressipent—I now consult the Chamber on the conclusions of the commutation.

A division then took place, when there appeared:—Ard read authorization.

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Against it.

The France, of Paris, to hand in Ireland, quotes from the Journal de Nice a letter written by some gives an account of the circumstances which attended the shooting of M. Noir. It says:—

About one or two o'clock, after lunch, the Prince was sitting with his wife by the fire in the drawing room. He was in his dressing gown, having a bad cold, and was expecting hourly to hear from M. Rochefort. He said to his wife. "I shall be sorry if any one comes to-day, for with this cold on me it is not pleasant."

not pleasant."

A servant came in and handed two cards to the Princess, who recognized the names from having seen them in the radical papers.

The Prince gave a look, as much as to say, are those the visitors i expect? His wife nodded aftirments.

matively.

The Prince said, "Have them shown in here while I dress." The Princess herself gave directions that matively.

The Prince said, "Have them shown in here while I dress." The Princess herself gave directions that these gentlemen should be introduced, and withdrow to her own room, which is on the other side of the billiard room and servants' staircase. She was there with her children, little dreaming what turn the interview was about to take, when she iancied she heard a shot and a noise of voices on the stairs. See fancied the Prince had been snot, and was so agitated that she could not stir nor speak a word. Suddenly she hears the voice of her nusband, plucks up courage and goes to seek him, when she throws herself into his arms; he reassures her and immediately relates things as they had happened. When, on going out of the apartment, he had entered the drawing room; the two persons who had been waiting for him stepped up and handed him a letter. The Prince approached the window to read it, but after having cast his eyes on the signature he said, "But this is not from M. Rochefort?" M. Victor upon that advanced towards him and said, in an insolent tone, "Read it all the same."

The Prince, crumpting up the letter, answered, "it's all read. I am ready to fight Rochefort, not his cads!"

At these words M. Victor Noir gave him a slap in

his cads!"

At these words M. Victor Noir gave him a slap in the face, while M. Afric de Fonvieile, who kept further of, was levelling a revolver at him, probably to keep him (the Prince) at bay and prevent his returning the blow. Under the impression of this blow and this threat the Prince pulled his revolver out of his pocket and fired one shot at the first of his adversaries. There the letter ends.

#### ROME.

the Infallibility Question Discussion-En deavor to Return to First Principles-Na tionalities and Divergent Views-English Newspaper Correspondence and Its Value-The Syllabus-Fenian Difficulties-Premier Gindstone and Archbishop Manning-A Car-ROME Jan. 12 1870.

The partisans of infallibility want all the questions nitted to the Council to be adopted per accla mationem. They say that the Apostles did not discuss much when the Holy Spirit visited them in the Canoculum; but the bishops from Protestant countries ridicale such a notion. They say that they tion and discussion; that they consider themselves as judges, like their predecessors, between society and the Church, and that they will carefully examine and weigh every matter submitted to them before they approve or disapprove it.

Many of the Italian archbishops and bishops ome French and German, are surprised-don't understand the independence of some of the German, English, American, Canadian, and Irish bishops. They can't call them Galilcan; they don't know why they are so carefully interested in the matters submitted to the Council; but the bishops in English-

and spaniards.

The London papers publish the biggest yarns of any journals in the world about the proceedings and who spoke in favor of the measures under discussion. One pad a compliment to Archbishop Kendrick the other day, it stated that he read a speech from the process of the stated of the process o

who spoke in favor of the measures under disonssion. One paid a compliment to Archbishop Kendrick the other day, it stated that he read a speech from a manuscript with taste, care, &c. The Archbishop of St. Louis has read no speeca from anything. The other day he made an observation on a speech delivered three days before that occupied about five minutes but he did not read from a manuscript or from a newspaper. All the stuff about the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague is untrue. He is as dead against infalliolity as the Bishop of Orleans, and even more so; but he lacks the ability of Bishop Dupanioup to give his convictions force. What he lacks in brains he makes up almost in influence.

The attention of the Council has been chiefly occupied with the questions of the Syllabus; pantheism, naturalism, freelovism, absolute rationalism, latitudinarianism, indifferentism, commanism, modified rationalism, &c., have been denounced, but no one defended them.

The discussion of these questions has no interest for the English speaking bishops except a few who are on the record against Femanism. The Church has anathematized secret societies one nundred times, but still they fourish, and the condemnation of the Femans I don't think will take place as a distinct organization, but under the general head of secret societies it will receive a slap over the back. Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning are bosy at work to have the organization speedily mentioned, believing that a thunderbot from the Vatican will have more infinence over the enthusiastic sons of Ern than a pastoral from Dublin or London. Many of the Irish bishops, I am credibly informed, don't think it necessary for the Council to do any such thing; that England is sole enough to protect herself, and that she has never done anything to keep peace within the Papal dominions, and they don't know what good even a tunderbot from the Vatican would do. Fenanism, they argue, is an offshoot of American prosperity, and the only way to extirpate it from Iriciand is to make go

freiand is to make good laws and rigidly enforce them.

It has been stated, but with what relation to truth I can't state, that Mr. Gladstone has had a long interview with Archbishop Manning before he left London on this question of Feman censure. He has promised to use all his influence with the Pope to have the order fullminated against it, and one of the reasons assigned to his zeal in favor of infallibility is, that he may have a rousing line curse fluing account in the British government would see with pleasure the worthy Archbishop elevated to the dignity of a cardinal. "You tickle me and I'm tickle you."

Cerdinal Hats in Process of Manufacture Where They are Likely to Go-" Rational. ism"-A Dialogue With the Pope-California "All Right"-From the East,

Rome, Jan. 13, 1870. There is no doubt that Arcabishop Mauning, of Vestminster, will be made a cardinal before long. but the dogma of infallibility must be settled one way or the other. It does not much matter to him, so far as his promotion is concerned, how it goes: if defeated, he will be rewarded for good services; if successful he will receive the prize of a triumph.

There are many on dits about the balance of the new hats, Last night I heard Archbishops Spalding and McCloskey were to have hats and stockings o the same bright color, but I do not believe either of these gentlemen would accept such a dignity. It would be incompatible with their citizenship. Query; would they forfeit the latter to become Church? Archbishop Con-Princes of the nolly, of Halifax, is put down for one. I would be a compliment to Canada on account of her zouaves; there is an appearance of probability about the matter, but the Archbishop don't like th new dogma. Monseigneur Deschamps, of Malines, 16 tributed in Germany, France and Spain if matters

go on to the satisfaction of his Holiness.

Malines made a fine speech against rationalism, and towards the close tugged in the questio vezata, and spoke ably on the opportuneness of declaring the dogma. He came out flatfooted for the dogma, but se would have received an answer from the

dogma. He came out flatfooted for the dogma, but he would have received an answer from the Bishop of Orieans, who was ready to do so, but he could not. It is necessary to send in all applications to speak six days before. Bishop Dupanioup, when he went home, prepared a formal answer, which he wished to have printed, but the master of the Sacrit palazzi apostotic declined to give him permission. This act has deeply offended him and his friends, who are quite numerous.

None of the letters or pamphlets written against personal infallibility can be procured in Rome. All the waspe that have spring up to attack the bishops have their lucubrations on the counters of the booksellers here, but not a chapter that has been written against it can be procured. Straws show, &c.

The opponents of inialibility and all who have the true interests of the Church at heart are pretty free with their tongues. They have a knack of calling things by their proper names, which at times starties the half dead-and alive bishops without diocesse and the satellites of the Valican. Everything is carried to the Pope, and you may be sure remarked to one of those saucy-tongued bishops the other day that he "liked very much the bishops the other day that he "liked very much the bishops the speak reely, but I expect, and have the right to expect, them to speak reverently. The Council has a president, and that's me."

"Most Holy Father," replied the Bishop, "I have never neard any bishop speak when you presided. If you think they do not speak reverently when the Cardinais preside, you would do us a great favor to exercise your functions of president."

The Pope saw how nicely he was caught, and changed the subject. He presides only on solemn occasions, which are the only occasions when no one, bishop or patriarch, has anything to say. In presence of the cardinai president the bishops may speak a little bolder than they would if Plo

claimed a dogma or knocked in the head—laid upon the table as inopportune.

Pasquin has sirred the ire of a member of the Sacred College. Cardinal de Angelis, who has been appointed president of the cobgregation on matters of latth, in place of Cardinal Releach has a bad reputation as a theologian. Pasquin says:—"Della teologia if più minchione Chain fatto del concilio il dappoccione"—of theology the most ignorant was appointed to preside. The Archbishop of San Francisco is criticised considerably on account of wearing a silver cross instead of a gold one. As he brought the Holy Father 50,000 francs he feels that he can wear what he pleases, but still the people do talk about his silver cross.

Instead of a gold one. As as crought the Holy Father 60,000 france he feels that he can wear what he pleases, but still the people do talk about his silver cross.

Some of the bishops have made good bargains in renting houses for the summer in the environs of the city. They feel, as every one does, that the Council will not adjourn sine die before next year, if it does then. There will be, it is hoped, a recess from the 1st of July to the 1st of October; if not some of the bishops will take one. Some of the younger American bishops will visit America, but the old ones will not until the Council has adjourned.

Since the feast of the Epiphany sil the Eastern bishops have been attracting the curious to the cluren of St. Andrew della Valle. Every morning mass has been celebrated in accordance with one of the Eastern rites—Armenian, Euchèan, Meichite, Cinsidean, Tyrian, Greek, Roumanian and Marquite. Archoishop Spaiding preached last Sunday, Rev. I. T. Hecker, of New York, preached this forenoon; Bishop McCilli, of Richmond, is announced for the 15th instant.

#### ENGLAND.

Trade "Strikes"-Health of the Prince of Wales-The Great Eastern.

The conduct of the Yorkshire miners on strike is regarded as something bordering on barbarism. Vriters in the London Times assert that the wiver and children of the non-society men are daily sub-jected to unmanly outrages, and that even when a relative of any of the non-unionists dies the event is made the occasion of a public rejoicing by the mionists.

The Prince of Wales was suffering from a severe

attack of bronchitis.

The amount paid through the London Bankers' Clearing House, for the week, was £91.401,000.

The colonelcy of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry is vacant by the death of General Clarke.

The following was received from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:— Construction and Maintenance Company;—
Captain Young, of the ship Calcutta, just arrived in London, reports that ahe spoke an American whater, which, on the oth of December I has, had met the Great Kastern on the equator, in the Atlantic, sleering south—all well. This intelligence agrees perfectly with the position the ship shound have reached on that day.

Discovery of an American Revolutionary Ar-

A London paper of the 21st of December reports:—
Considerable excitement has been caused in the military and civil circles in Sheerness by the discovery of a number of weapons and other articles of war which had apparently been placed in three of the loopholes of the fortilication which divides the lesiand, separating the muer and outer moats between the two towns, for the purpose of being taken away by other person or persons; and as the weapons, &c., are of the same description as those used in the United States Army, the motive has been assigned to Fenianism. It appears that as three men named Henry Keisey, John Deal and Frederick Piper were passing the spot in question about ten o'cock on Tuesday morning, they noticed something siming in one of the toopholes. They examined the piace and found one pistol and a dagger, and upon a further examination of the woodjoining toopholes they also found another pistol and dagger, two boxes containing caps, one powder fask fined with gunpowder, one tin canister containing three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a buff leather cross belt with a black leather cartridge box attached, similar to that worn by the American army. These were handed to Bombardier Frazer, of the Coast Brigade Artillery, and were suosequently given over to the care of Police Sergeant Noakes, who with as men have been instituting a most rigid inquiry to find out by whom these weapons were piaced in the loopholes. One of the pistoles is an oid A London paper of the 21st of December reports: have been instituting a most rigid inquiry to find out by when these weapons were placed in the loopholes. One of the pistols is an old cavairy weapon, the handle of which is beautifully initial with silver, but appears to be unit for use. The other pistol is a more modern weapon, and this was found to be loaded, it bore the name of "Bates, York." A small bowie kuife, with the maker's name engraven, "Mason, Shedheid," bore the following inscriptions:—"The Americans ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." "The United States, the land of the iree and home of the brave, protected by her noble and brave volunteers." In the centre of these inscriptions is the American eagle, having on each side the image of two sentries, with the following words underneath,—"Ready to defend." The other knile is what is called a dagger knile, is a formidable weapon, and, from its general appearance, appears to be similar to those worn in the American army.

No motive can be assigned for the placing of these articles in such a prominent position, being, as they were, before the view of the passersby, and more especially within log yards of a sentry of the royal armiery, who is there on duty both day and night.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

An English M. P. defines reciprocity as follows:"If you cut you nose off, I will cut mine off." All diplomatic relations have recently been broken off between the Italian government and the Sultan

off Morocco.

A cloth works attached to a nunnery in Operiutendorf, Austria, has become cankrupt, with debts amounting to \$150,000.

The Russian government is about to canalize the river Dineper, in that part where obstructed by cataracts, so as to render it navigable in its entire length.

A prelate has been arrested at the Council in Rome for assuming the name and title of a bishop of a dis-tant see. He is suspected of being a spy of some foreign divergment.

tant see. He is suspected of being a spy of some foreign government.

The number of beet root sugar factories on the Continent of Europe is 1,800, producing 611,000 tons of sugar annually. During 1867 there were 56,000 tons imported into Great Britain.

The amount of coal exported in the first eleven months of 1862, from the various ports of Great Britain amounted to 9,679,942 tons, valued at £4,629,081 against £4,938,648 in 1863, and £5,036,978 in 1867. A fearful murder has just come to light in Russja. A Mr. de Zonn, of St. Petersburg, was enticed into a house of ill fame in that city, poisoned with cyanure of kalium, and the body packed in a grunk and sent to Moscow. The actual criminal is a girl under sixteen.

Tue Clocke of Paris mentions that all the well meaning and honest people of that all the well Victor Noir's funeral at Neutlly. If this is a fact it looks bad, and would leave a balance of about 1,800,000 persons who do not come under that category.

gory.

The Paris Figure advances the opinion that very few of the readers of the Marseillaise contribute towards the savings canks of that city. The opinion is based upon inquiries that have been instituted. Consequently it infers that the red republicans have not much to lose, which perhaps may account for the extreme demonstrations of that party.

the extreme demonstrations of that party.

The wardrobe that the Empress Eugénie carried with her on her trip to the East has recently been sold by anction for the benefit of her Majesty's Orphan School. The exhibition was held in the ironing room in the basement of the Tuiteries, and tac drosses were 250 in number. The highest sum realized was for the rose-colored satin presentation dress-viz., \$22.50. The other articles sold for trifles.

Monument to Stonewall Jackson.—Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, announces that the admirers of the virtues and exaited character of the great Christian soldier, Stonewall Jackson, propose to erect at the Virginia Military Institute a memorial chapel "to testify the respect and honor with which his name is cherished, and to transmit to after generations the veneration due to so renowned a hero." It is designed to make it a national monument, and it is said \$6,000 have already been subscribed for the purpose in Philadelphia, \$20,000 guaranteed in New York, and liberal subscriptions made in New Jersey and Delaware.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The February Statement Compared with That of the Corresponding Month Last Year and with the January Statement of

The following statement of the public debt on the lst of February has just been issued from the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with

Total bearing coin int .. \$2,107,850,050 \$2,107,939,20 Three per cent certific tes \$57,410,000 Navy pension fund...... 14,000,000 \$45,539,000 14,000,000 

Grand total.....\$2,662,379,707 \$2,683,088,197 AMOUNT IN TREASURY. \$88,732,716 10y. 17,441,332 

on the 1st of January, 1870:-

\$89,150 Debt bearing coin int... \$89,150
Debt bearing cur'cy int.
Debt bearing no interest 22,374,231
Matured debt not paid... \$11,880,000 2,857,890 The following table compares the February statement of the public debt with the previous one mad

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST. Jan. 1, 1870. Feb. 1, 1870. Five per cent bonds.... \$221,589,300 \$221,589,300 Six per cent bonds.... 1,886,349,800 1,886,349,900 Total bearing coin int. \$2.107.939.100 \$2.107.939.20 DEST BEARING CURRENCY INTER
Three per ct. certific tes. \$45,645,000
Navy pension fund..... 14,000,000 Total bearing cur'cy in. \$59,545,000 Matured, not paid..... 4,140,936 United States notes... \$356,113,098
Fractional currency... 39,762,654
Gold certificates....... 40,170,380 \$356, 110, 25 40,063,512 50,392,180 Total bearing no int .. \$436,046,143 \$446,565,951 BRCAPITULAMON.
Debt bearing coin tut...\$2,107,939,100
Debt bearing cur'cy tut.
59,545,000
Debt bearing no intrus.
436,945,143
Matured deot not paid...
4,149,935 Grand total ..... \$2,671,806,499 AMOUNT IN TREASURY. \$109,159,478 \$101,600,730 8,690,807 25,716,080 71,366,304 64,908,350 \$209,387,716 2,462,418,783 \$207,373,922 2,475,714,275

Total in Treasury... \$209,387
Debt ices cash in Tre'sy 2,402,418
\*Increase of the national debt sin
January 1, 1870... VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH. Debt bearing coin int... \$100
Debt bearing cur'ey int.
Debt bearing no interest \$10,512,808
Matured debt not paid... \$15,000 \*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Raiload Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Bout-

onds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to

well, who adds accrued interest and ignores the

The debt of the United	States, less cash in the
Treasury, was as annexed	at the undermentioned
dates:-	
March 4, 1861. \$66,180,855	July 1, 1868. \$2,508,915,192
July 1, 1861 88,498,679	Aug. 1, 1868 2,523,534,480
July 1, 1862 502,921,404	Sept. 1, 1868 2,535,614,313
July 1, 18631,033,464,090	Oct. 1, 1868 2,634.643,718
July 1, 18641,721,847,934	Nov. 1, 1868 2,527.129,652
July 31, 18652,757,253.275	Dec. 1, 18882,539,031,844
Sept. 1, 1865 2,757,689,571	Jan. 1, 18692,540,707,201
Jan. 1, 1866 2,716,851,536	Feb. 1, 18692,556,205.658
Aug. 1, 1866 2,633,029,276	March 1, 1869.2,545,336,904
Jan. 1, 1867 2,543,825,172	April 1. 18692,542,744,865
April 1, 1867 2,523,428,070	May 1, 18692,529,158,205
July 1, 18672,611,800,013 Oct. 1, 18672,495,277,443	June 1, 18692,521,825,532 July 1, 18692.509,160,773
Nov. 1, 1867 2,491,504,450	Aug. 1, 1869 2,508,708,533
Jan. 1. 18632.508,125,650	Sept. 1, 1869 2, 498,008,032
Peb. 1, 18682.527,815,373	Oct. 1, 1869 2,485,598,695
March 1, 1868, 2,519, 829, 622	Nov. 1, 1869 2,469,511,773
April 1, 18682,519,200,687	Dec. 1, 18692,473,237,162
May 1, 18682,500,528,827	Jan. 1, 1870 2,462,418,783
June 1. 18682,510,245,886	Feb. 1, 1870 2,475,714,275

# AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.-At this theatre Monday night was the first performance of the laughable comedy of the "Serious Family " and the nantical force of "The Spitfire." In both pieces Mr. G. L. Fox was the principal comedian. Mr. Fox is so well known to an American audience that it is only needful to say that he fully supported last night his well earned reputation. "The Serious Family" is a well directed volley of sarcasms on the class of people who nature, and the cardinal doctrine of whose life is an apt illustration that this "world is a waste, howling characterized by Mr. Fox in his Aminadah Sleek and he was thoroughly supported in this portraiture by Miss Ida Vernon in Mrs. Ormsiy Delmaine, and Mrs. Edward Wright in Lady Creamley. A little license must be given to a first night representation, but we shall be greatly surprised if this piece does not have a very favorable run of a good many nights. It is a piece well worthy of the patronage of a large class, and we can promise those who visit this theatre during its performance considerable entertainment and instruction. The nautical farce of "Spitfire" is a piece of very short duration, but the "make up" and the "scenic effect" are much beyond those which are generally found in spectacular the "make up" and the "scenic effect" are much beyond those which are generally found in spectacular plays. Mr. Fox appears in this also, and also Mr. Cuaningham and Miss Longmore, all of whom are worthy of all the applause they received.

Musical and Theatrical Notes. Mr. E. L. Davenport is doing "Much Ado About Nothing" to some purpose in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are playing a short engagement at McVicker's, Chicago, where they will c followed by the Elise Holt burlesque troupe Mrs. Scott-Siddons is reading and playing for the loctic Texans in Galveston. She returns North at an early day.

The Richings Opera Troupe will be succeeded at ndianapolis by Lydia Thompson and her bleached blondes of burlesque on next Monday evening. Miss Kaie Bateman has just undergone a painful peration for neuraigia in Philadelphia. She com-

nences an engagement on Monday next in New Prestidigitateur Herrmann has been astonishing Presinguateur Herrmann has been astonishing some big cheis? at 0 mans with his sleight of hand dexterity. Next week he humbugs the San Franciscans in the same delightful manner.

Miss Emma Howson, the new prima downs of the Richings English Opera Company, is reaping "golden opinions" from the press in the West. Her singing, acting and personal charms are all praised by the local critics in the most extravagant manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rarney Williams, with the view of

local critics in the most extravagant manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, with the view of rubbing off the rust of their short respite from professional pursuits prior to producing their new Irish drams at Niblo's Gardeo, will play next week at the Park theatre. Brooklyn, in a round of Irish and "Sankee characters.
"Captain Jinks" Lingard and "Eurydice" Dun-

"Captain Jinks" Lingard and "Eurydice" Dunning commence a short engagement in Cincinnations (this (Wednesday) evening, during which they appear in their characteristic transformations and the ourlesque of "Pluto."

Chang, the elongated Chinaman, will shortly appear with Newcomb's Minstress in Cincinnation for the amusement and wonderment of the curiosity seckers.

The Parapha-Rosa Opera Troupe have been meeting with much success all over the country. They appear to-night in Springfield, on Thursday and Friday in Hartford and on Saturday and Monday in New Haren.

Haven.
Ole Buil, the distinguished violinist, is at present "away out West," where he is giving a series of con-'away out West," where he is giving a series of con-certs, principally among his own countrymen in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the proceeds of which are to form a fund for the erection of a lighthouse on the coast of Norway in commemoration of the twelve hundredta Shalyersary of Norwagian inde-

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in the City Yesterday. Charles Spencer, E. L. Maynard and W. M. Griscom, of Philadelphis; C. Paulson, of Long Island; J. Watson, of Columbus, Ohio; Captain Gerhard, of Brazil; W. F. Robinson, of Alabama; W. Dotty, of the United States Navy, and J. H. Shepherd, of Vir-

ginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General N. B. Pierce, of Baltimore; General J. H. Bowen, of Chicago; Nat. Paige, of Washington, and H. B. Plant, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel J. A. Fay and A. W. Markley, of New Jersey; General J. C. Sullivan, of California; W. Q. Fargo, of Buffalo; George F. Wilson, of Providence, and Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, are

the Astor House.
Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence; General Gates, of Kingston, and R. G. Rieman, of Baltimore,

are at the Hoffman House.

Governor G. J. Smith, of Vermont; D. McClaren. of Cincinnati; R. W. Loudon, of Baltimore; Gover-nor Burnside, of Rhode Island; E. H. Champlin, of Cornwall, and G. A. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the

D. R. Jackson, of Boston; E. R. Heimbold and George W. Platt, of Philadelphia, are at the St.

Rev. J. T. Peck, of Albany, is at the St. Denis

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston; Warren Delano, of Newburg, and Graham C. Dunlop, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Mons. M. Bird, of Montreal; Captain C. G. Taylor,

of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles F. W. Ribble, of Canada, and W. S. Davis, of

Worcester, Mass., are at the Irving House. Prominent Departures.

D. C. Littlejoan and family, for Buffalo, and Wendell Phillips left yesterday for Springfield.

Miscellaneous Personal Mevements.

Mrs. Hammack is an Illinois notary public.

The christening cake of the Prince of Wales' new

baby weighed sixty-five pounds.

Wyoming offers to send anna Dickinson to Congress if she will come out there and live.

Deery and Rudolph' are to play for the billiard "championship" this month.

"championship" this month.

Archduke Albert of Austria has arrived at Nice escrete for Rome, where he intends to be present at the closing of the Ecumenical Council.

Previous to his execution; Traupmann, the murderer, negged not to be executed on Friday, "because it was such an uniugly day."

An Englishman of high standing has written to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, offering to stand his champion during the entire term of his captivity.

The Princess Pierre Bonaparte having received.

The Princess Pierre Bonaparte having received several anonymous letters threatening death so herself and children has left her house at Auteuil and taken up her abode in Paris.

The "coming woman" has been admitted to the University of Michigan. Her name is Stockwell and she is a sophomore.

A young man in Virginia has terribly complicated his family relations by marrying his father's widow.

Young Stenhouse, son of the Mormon elder and editor of that name, has suddenly disappeared from his home in Uakland, near San Francisco. His beautiful young wife, for love of whom ne deserted the ways of polygamy, is quite distracted, and four hay is feared.

the ways of polygamy, is quite distracted, and four play is feared.

Great preparations are being made at the Tufleries in Paris respecting the journeys to be undertaken by the Prince imperial during the ensuing spring. He is to pass a long period at the camps of Chalons, where he is to lead the life of a soldier. Then he is to make a trip and pay a visit to the Archduke Rudoiphe, hereditary Prince of Austria, and successively visit all the principal cities throughout Germany. He will be accompanied by General Frossard and some officers of the staff.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brotners & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending January 10, 1870:—New York.—Mr. James Wilcox, Mr. R. S. See, Mr. George Remp and family, Mr. H. G. Mulligan, Mr. A. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan, Mr. N. P. Stockwell, Mr. W. T. Mortmer, Mr. W. A. Wood, Mr. W. T. Mortmer, Mr. W. A. Wood, Mr. M. Ellis and family, Mr. R. Forsyth, Mr. J. H. Bell. Boston—Mrs. Samuel Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Austin, Mr. J. E. Worster, Mr. G. A. Brown, Miss Laura Cushing, Miss A. Wentworth, Miss May Pratt, Miss Gertrude Pratt, Miss Grace Pratt. Kentucky—Mr. E. R. Davison, Mr. L. S. Davison. Massachusetts—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, Mr. J. C. Bawran, Mr. N. P. Banks, Misses Banks. Troy—Mr. J. B. Hale, Mr. F. W. Hale. Baltimore—Mr. R. W. Tyson and family, Mr. J. E. Schuecker. North Carolina—Mr. G. W. Kilder. Mr. J. Blakseley. Philadelphia—Mr. J. Blakseley

# VENICE AND THE VENITIANS.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Clarke. An eloquent and truthful lecture was delivered last evening by Dr. Clarke on "Venice and the uans." in the Alexandria church, corner of Eighteenth street and Seventh avenue.

speaking of his impressions in Venice, he said-Where are the people of Venice? Are they all asleep? Whence come the loud shouts of the gondolier? Yes, there it is, a beautiful gliding structure. We get into it and sail down, gazing into gloomy but magnificent architectural edifices. Soon after we popped into a hoter, and traversed corridors walked over by noble patricians and alive with works of art centuries ago. As the lecturer and his companion went through their notes halls a pan of coals on which she burned incense.

a lovely Italian girl carried along the halls a pan of coals on which she burned incense. They thought it was meant for such, but found it was intended to kill the insects. The eternal sound of belis annoyed them. Their landlord told them that ail the religion of Venice consisted in the ring and harmony of belis, and they felt inclined to believe him.

Of the architectural features of Venice, like an intelligent traveller, Dr. Clarke spoke in terms of the highest admiration. The city of gold and of doges he graphically described as first built upon a grassy, but boggy lagoon, almost floating upon the water. Those was founded it had necessity for their inspiration. Attila and his "amiable" followers had drawn mielflegace and commerce to this island city. Fortune, talent, art of every kind, particularly painting and sculpture, sought this amphibious city and found in it a home. But all classes came. Rich and poor were welded together and formed the solid and grand foundation of one of the proudest republics on which the sun ever shone. The finest qualities of these many-gifted people were cemented by hardship, by that tribulation which, ascording to indubitable authority, alone gives understanding.

The lecturer here traced in simple but genuine cloquence the growth of the Venetian republic. The glowing fire of democratic patriotism and the quarrels it engendered with the aristocracy of wealth and political power he described in a few sentences, as picturesque as they were true. Then passing on to the Crusades, Venice shone out gloriously as at once the grand pioneer of civilization in the direction of the East, and at the same time the natural centre of the chivairy of Europe in the movement to crush, at the same time, the assent sarcen spirit and the licentoousness of the mere Turk.

Venice and been a light to Europe. She had been a nursing mother to poets, patriots and artists; sate was the miscress of the seas; she encouraged literature and philosophy. Beauty was a charm—a miracie in the queenly city. What, t

A NEW LAKE TUNNEL.-The Cleveland Lake Tun net, for the purpose of supplying the town with pure water, now in course of construction, will, when an-ished, extend under the bed of Lake Eric for a diswater, now in course of construction, will, when anished, extend under the bed of Lake Erie for a distance of 0.000 feet—a mile and a quarter—in a straight line, at right angles from the shore, and bearing slightly west of north. The tunnel is elliptical, with a horizontal manneter of four feet, and a vertical diameter of five leet two inches. During the past year the plans of the work have been completed, the soundings made, the shore swart finished, and the tunnel excavated for a distance of 120 feet. In the coming spring the crib is to be placed at the lake end of the tunnel and the smatt sunk, so that the excavations can advance from both extremites and meet in the middle. The bed of the lake consists of a layer of sand a few feet in thickness, pinced on hard blue clay is very favorable for the prosecution of the enterprise, as there is very little danger of a break from the prexime of the water. The mining, however, is very todious, as only one man at a time can work at the excavation. The instrument is a pickaxe, with a bit, as broad as an aze; but the clay is so strong and an enterprise, as there in the tunnel, it is estimated, will cost \$300,000, and will not be completed before Janaary, 1972, ag 220,000 orbic leet of clay must, we removed and 2,000,000 of bricks must be laid.